

NEW INCOME TAX PROPOSAL

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GIVES ITS FIRST HEARING.

Afterward It Prepares a Resolution Declaring That It Favors an Income Tax Amendment With the Words "From Whatever Source Derived" Eliminated.

ALBANY, May 10.—Deliberate consideration today was accorded the proposed income tax constitutional amendment by the Assembly Judiciary Committee for the first time during this year's legislative session. As a result, instead of the passage of this amendment by the Assembly, it is expected that the Assembly and later the Senate will adopt and forward to Washington a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the New York State Legislature that while it favors empowering the Federal Government to levy an income tax as a mere economic proposition, it desires to pass upon a proposed income tax constitutional amendment with the words "from whatever source derived" eliminated.

After the hearing the proposition today the Judiciary Committee held an executive session and prepared a tentative draft of a resolution to be reported to the Assembly, which will be acted upon finally by the committee at its next meeting. This resolution, while specifically declaring against the words "from whatever source derived," favors an income tax constitutional amendment which shall specifically state that it shall not apply to State, county, city, village, town and school district bonds or the income of the State or municipalities.

In other words, the committee favors inserting in the proposed income tax amendment in place of the words "from whatever source derived" which are at the end of the amendment, the following words: "Excepting instrumentalities of the several States, or any of the civil or political subdivisions thereof, said income taxes shall be uniform throughout the entire United States."

Chairman Levy said to-night that this would exempt not only the bonds of States and municipalities from the income tax, but the salaries of all public officials as well.

Austin G. Fox made it plain that the Democratic members of the Legislature were not committed to the present proposed income tax amendment, which reads: "We favor an amendment to the Constitution to permit the imposition by Congress of an income tax, a tax which falls most evenly upon the people in proportion to their ability to share in the expense of government."

Mr. Fox said that the man who drew this plank informed him that it was deliberately drawn so as not to commit the Democratic party to the present income tax amendment pending in the Legislature, and that that was the reason why it was inserted: "We favor an amendment, instead of 'We favor the amendment,' meaning the amendment now pending before the States."

Mr. Fox said that the article "the" would have been used in the Democratic platform had it been intended to endorse the pending amendment. He declared that the Democratic convention could not have referred to this amendment, as it already had been defeated in both branches of the New York State Legislature at the session of 1910. It was for this reason Mr. Fox urged that the Republican State platform contained no reference to the income tax proposal, and that the Republican State convention consider that the income tax proposition had been definitely disposed of by the New York State Legislature when it was voted down in both the Senate and Assembly at last year's session. Mr. Fox pointed out that if the Democratic platform contained the article "the" instead of "an" it could not have been adopted in the convention.

These suggestions of Mr. Fox were the result of inquiries from Chairman Aaron J. Levy and other members of the committee as to how the Democratic members of the Legislature could justify their refusal to endorse the pending income tax amendment in view of the plank in the Democratic State platform. The analysis of this plank seemed to convince the members of the committee that they had not understood the situation and that they were at liberty to act as each one saw fit individually in endorsing the amendment, and that it was not made a party measure by the Democratic State platform because it was not a pure income tax amendment.

Among those who earnestly argued against the endorsement of the income tax amendment by the Assembly Judiciary Committee were Austin G. Fox, City Comptroller William H. Prendergast, ex-Comptroller Edward M. Grout, Charles E. Littlefield, Stuyvesant Fish, C. E. Hanaman of Troy, President F. B. Stearns of Albany, Treasurer, and Charles M. Miller of Utica, counsel of the Savings Bank Association of the State, and representatives of a score of savings banks throughout the State.

Mr. Fox read scores of letters from prominent citizens of both parties opposing the amendment, including letters from Joseph H. Choate, Nicholas Murray Butler, A. B. Hays, William D. Guthrie, David Leventritt, and Andrew D. White of Ithaca. Perhaps Mr. White well expressed the prevailing opposition sentiment. He said in his letter to Mr. Levy:

"I am giving to the national government the power of levying an income tax, but feel that the amendment at present proposed endangers greatly the proper rights of the States of the Union. I urge most earnestly that the present amendment be voted down and that there be adopted one which shall properly guard the rights of the States. In my opinion no question has arisen since the civil war so far reaching and so important. The danger is great. The State of New York cannot afford to make any mistake in this matter."

Pointing out that the Federal authorities at Washington declared that they needed the revenue from an income tax to meet the expenses of Government and that this revenue did not now exist, Mr. Choate, in his letter, says:

"The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Federal tax on the income of corporations engaged in business and that a tax of 1 per cent, levied on the income of such corporations, would amount to \$27,000,000, which could be increased to \$100,000,000, the sum of the Federal Government's annual expenditures, by the Federal Government's necessities of the Federal Government seems to me to have disappeared. On the other hand the enormous needs of the State governments, as they are now, appear to be completely unmet. The State of New York, for example, probably be repaired out of the State Treasury. The increase in the money needed for the State is also pressing strongly on the State, and the means of raising it are limited. The State is exhausted and exhausted by many millions. These two conditions of the State are the Federal Government's necessities of the Federal Government."

Old Flatfish Landmark to Go. The old Fort-Snyder-Dumas, home of the United States Fish and Game Commission, one of the landmarks in Flatfish, is being demolished to make way for a modern building. It was erected in 1899 by Engineer Lott and about fifty years later passed into the possession of the Snyder family and later on to the Fish Commission. It was vacated two years ago.

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REPORT CARRIES EQUAL PAY

BOARD OF EDUCATION PUTS THE MATTER OVER, THOUGH.

Men and Women Teachers Both to Start at \$730 a Year Hereafter and Attain Same Maximum of \$1,550 Albany Has Yet to Sanction the Plan, However

Women teachers of the public schools filled the gallery at School Hall at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday to learn how much their salaries were to be boosted.

The special committee appointed some time ago to rearrange the pay schedules so as to comply to some extent with the demand of the women teachers for pay equal to that of the men was expected to make its report. The committee did submit a report. The committee did submit a report. The committee did submit a report.

We are not permitted, owing to the terms of this amendment, to consider the question of a salary schedule upon its merits. We are faced with a proposal which, if accepted, will make possible a complete alteration in our form of government. The assurance that no one proposes to work such alteration are quite worthless. By the terms of this amendment, the original Constitution is to be swept away.

At the outset of the hearing to-day Mr. Fox made it plain that if New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware refused to accept the income tax amendment it would be impossible to get the necessary two-thirds of the States to ratify it. He anticipates that these four States will oppose it now that the question has been brought up, and that the amendment will ultimately be lost, because it will lack the vote of one State necessary to secure its ratification.

"We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to permit the imposition by Congress of an income tax, a tax which falls most evenly upon the people in proportion to their ability to share in the expense of government."

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FALL KILLS ARMY AVIATOR

LIEUT. GEO. E. M. KELLY'S SKULL CRUSHED AT SAN ANTONIO.

Elevating Apparatus of Curtiss Machine Supposed to Have Been Disabled by Pump, Making Control of Subsequent Rise Impossible—Only Fifteen Feet Up

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 10.—Second Lieutenant George E. M. Kelly, a volunteer pupil in the aeroplane corps of the United States Army, was killed early this morning while making a landing after a flight alone in the new Curtiss machine purchased by the War Department for the use of the Signal Corps at the division mobilized here.

Lieut. Kelly was thrown from his machine when it was only about fifteen feet above the ground. He struck upon his head and died at the post hospital an hour later.

Though the findings of the board of inquiry which investigated the cause of the accident immediately after it occurred have not been made public, it is likely that blame will be put upon the breaking of essential parts of the aeroplane gear controlling the elevating device. The machine, which was due to be used for the unusually hard collision with the earth which Lieut. Kelly's machine made when it struck after its descent.

His hand was in perfect control of the flyer and there was nothing wrong with the mechanism during all the flight of ten minutes and more that the aviator made before he was killed. The break, if there was a break in the controlling levers, came at the instant of landing, rendered the machine unmanageable and resulted directly in Kelly's being pitched out of his seat after the aeroplane had started to rise again in a corkscrew curve.

In connection with Kelly's death, which occurred before the eyes of Gen. William H. Carter himself and most of the members of his staff, considerable comment was passed to-day upon the fact that within a few days after he had sold the machine in which Kelly met death this morning to the War Department Glenn H. Curtiss had withdrawn Eugene Ely, his aviation instructor, from the camp here. Ely left a week ago to fill some exhibition engagements for the Curtiss company, by whom he was employed, and he is not expected to return to the Fort San Houston aviation school to resume the instruction of pupils until May.

Lieut. Kelly was a volunteer pupil in the Signal Corps of the division and directly in charge of the work of the aviators, sent a protest to Curtiss against the withdrawal of Ely, and asked that until he should return another instructor be sent to take charge of the class learning to handle the Curtiss machine.

To-day's accident was the third that had occurred since Ely left the camp. The two other brought narrow escapes from death to Lieut. Paul W. Beck and Lieut. John B. Moisant.

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ON THE SOUND

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He received his commission as a Second Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Infantry on February 11, 1907. He was stationed in the Philippines and subsequently at the Presidio, San Francisco. He was one of three army officers detailed to report at San Diego, Cal., last winter for instructions in the use of the Curtiss aeroplane. The two other officers were Lieut. Beck and Lieut. Walker. The last one of three to report was Lieut. Kelly, who began his lessons in the early part of February. When the manoeuvre division was organized in March he was transferred to San Antonio for duty with the aeronautical squad.

Lieut. Kelly is the fifteenth of army and navy aviators to be killed in aeroplane accidents. He is the second in the United States. The other was Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the field artillery, who met his death on September 17, 1908, at Fort Myer, Virginia. He was a passenger with Orville Wright, who was making a test of the machine for the Government.

Lieut. Selfridge died about three hours after the fall at the post hospital. Orville Wright was badly injured and spent about six weeks in the hospital before he was removed to his home at Dayton, Ohio. The fatalities in the army and navy are as follows: 1908, America; 1909, France; 1910, France; 1911, France; 1912, Germany; 1913, Germany; 1914, Germany; 1915, Germany; 1916, Germany; 1917, Germany; 1918, Germany; 1919, Germany; 1920, Germany; 1921, Germany; 1922, Germany; 1923, Germany; 1924, Germany; 1925, Germany; 1926, Germany; 1927, Germany; 1928, Germany; 1929, Germany; 1930, Germany; 1931, Germany; 1932, Germany; 1933, Germany; 1934, Germany; 1935, Germany; 1936, Germany; 1937, Germany; 1938, Germany; 1939, Germany; 1940, Germany; 1941, Germany; 1942, Germany; 1943, Germany; 1944, Germany; 1945, Germany; 1946, Germany; 1947, Germany; 1948, Germany; 1949, Germany; 1950, Germany; 1951, Germany; 1952, Germany; 1953, Germany; 1954, Germany; 1955, Germany; 1956, Germany; 1957, Germany; 1958, Germany; 1959, Germany; 1960, Germany; 1961, Germany; 1962, Germany; 1963, Germany; 1964, Germany; 1965, Germany; 1966, Germany; 1967, Germany; 1968, Germany; 1969, Germany; 1970, Germany; 1971, Germany; 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